Theodore Thomas has closed the first week of his uer season and scored the finest success he has ver had here. The huge Exposition Building has sen crowded nightly with delighted audiences. Next week he will begin his customary request and symphony nights, and will bring out many novel-ties. At the close of the season he will go to Eu-rope for rest and to rejoin his family.

Henry Ward Beecher is in the city, on his way to Oregon. He has delivered lectures in the suburbs, and will preach to-morrow morning in the First Presbyterian Church.

BOSTON.

TEWKSBURY - GOVERNORSHIP CANVASS -EXHIBITIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, July 14 .-- The Tewksbury drama wound up yesterday with a "tag," nastier even than the evidence, spoken by the comedian for whose benefit the whole performance has been given. Not since his famous triumphs with the powder-boat off Fort Fisher and in the cut-off of the Dutch Gap Canal has the inimitable and only Butler led this Tewksbury sensation. Hecatombs of lead habies, exhumed paupers and their coffins, the hastly tables and offal pails of the dissectingom, pieces of tanned human skin, in one case made up into a pair of slippers, tales of contagious prostitutes, confessions of baby-farmers and cranks, mates of, or discharged employes at the Alms house have constituted the material of this strange political melodrama concocted "for the country" as the preliminary of Butler's canvass for the Presidency on socialistic issues. The hecatombs of babies offered up annually have been reduced to a ozen in almost as many years; the reburial at night of coffins of paupers given under bond in achown to be the requirement merely of sanitary law and decency; the tanning of human cuticle student's freak; entirely unconnected with the Tewksbury Almshouse; the tales of the prostitutes and baby-farmers mostly perjuries, and the common bath-tubs myths invented by malice. In truth, very little has been left of Butler's case except ad odor of it.

This will undoubtedly hang around Massachuetts for a good while, as the truth is slow in overtaking popular lies. Butler might have made his case stronger had he not blundered, as always, and been too malignant in his hatreds to make use of the assistance of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity as witnesses. Had he put them on the stand they might have been compelled to tell some things showing insufficient provision for the wants of the hospital. But this would also have proved that the expenditure for the Almshouse should be larger instead of \$20,000 less as Butler contends. It was foolish, on the other hand, for the defence to put Thomas Marsh, jr., on the stand, His record of to paupers dissected was not the worst evidence that could have been wormed out of him, though the Governor spent all his force on that point, only to be refused the necessary order for the surrender of the memoranda, which the Legislature denied

The reports of the committee and action of the Legislature are now to be waited for. They must presented on Tuesday next. There will be at ast three and perhaps four of these reports-one by the extreme Republicans, one by the mederate Republicans and one by the Butlerites of the com-

The Governorship canvass still remains utterly without outward sign. A feeble and forced personal boom" for Lieutenant-Governor Ames as the candidate in opposition to Butler meets with no remse. Such a nomination would only render a strong independent movement, with some such candate as Charles Francis Adams, jr., a certainty.

The wriggling of Commissioner Evans to avoid revealing the report of Collector Slack against his appointee, Horton, has been entirely transparent here, where the career of Horton, officially and perconally, was familiar to many victims.

His former chief and partner in the molety grabs, William A. Simmons, has just begun to develop the uses he can make of the City Water Board, to which he was recently appointed by the Butterite william A. Simmons, has just begun to develop the uses he can make of the City Water Board, to which he was recently appointed by the Butterite Mayor. Twenty-nine district inspectors of water-fixtures have been appointed, who will have power to enter every house and subject every water-taker to their decisions as to the need of repairs. One of these inspectors is notoriously an ex-confrict, and the majority of them are ward "strikers" in poli-Mayor. Twenty-nine district inspectors of water-fixtures have been appointed, who will have power to enter every house and subject every water-taker

What with the art galleries in the two exhibitions of industry and manufactures here next fall, that of the Foreign Exhibition and that of the Newdand Manufacturers' Institute, and the exhibition of American pictures under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston will have three fine collections of paintings on view at the same me, each with special claims to attractiveness and representative character.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FU	ND.
Previously acknowledged.  E. H. A. I. W. and K. Dan Talmage a Sona. Harold and Beatrice Boyers, Pequot House, New-London. Prom a Friend of the Bables. Lexington Avenue Baptist S. S. contribution, per James Knowles. S. I. J., of Lagos. Africa. S. I. E. W. E. Hoxie. Singy-fittiest., N. Y. City, family inite box. In memory of Little Harry. Congressional Church, Weatfield, N. J., per J. R. Connoly, treasurer. Masc	\$5,526 69 27 90 25 00 25 00 15 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2
Winifred. In memory of "Nettie" and her love for little	15 00
Total, July 14. 1883	.\$5,721 55

NO BETTER WAY TO USE MONEY. From The Norwick Bulletin, July 11.

he work of THE TRIBUNE'S Fresh-Air Fund rly inaugurated for 1883. Last year The Tribune six thousand children into the country for a lordis fresh air and good food. How many lives it too man knows. How much happiness it caused one could see who watched the little tenement in the work of the tribune of the little tenement is victims start of and was on hand to see them retwo weeks later. A party of 462 were sent fillnton County, N. Y., on Monday. The whole exiof the work last year was only \$21,556.92. It is philanthropy. We know of no better way to use of for making others happy.

HOW GOOD IS DONE.

HOW GOOD IS DONE.

From The Montgelier, (\*1) Freeman, July 11,
eat deal of good is being done among the
lideen of our great cities by such organizations
"country week" in Boston and the "Telleins
itr Find" in New-York, whose aim lat of give the
sity children a release from their hot and un
une surroundings by a week's vacation
the farm-houses in the countryare secured in advance by the manid the little ones are sent out in the charge of
out pursons to their destination. Saturday a
resarly minety were sent by The Tribune fund
rif, N. Y., and a party of 500 will, in a few days,
to several of the lowns on the western above of
templain. Of the trip Saturday The Tribunes
y interesting account, showing that the people
the line were much interested in the crowd of
and interesting claidren.

From The Saratega Jeurnal, July 11.

e excursions of poor children from Newsent out by The Trinune Fresh-Air Fund, condits this section yesterday. This is a noble chardworthy the efforts of a great newspaper like Tite

PALE-FACED CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

rom The Surategian, July 11.

or hundred and sixty-two of THE NewTRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund children passed through
as a special train yesterday morning, en route to
see Champiain region, where they will inxuriate
enext two weeks. The pale-faced little ones were
bubbling over with delight at the happy time in

EFFICACY OF COLD FLUIDS.—In some parts of PICACT OF COLD F LUIDS.—In some parts of and, among the poorst classes, a large glass of cold a water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a such remedy for colds; in fact, many medical practition-recommend a reduced atmosphere and frequent has of cold finid as the most efficacious remedy for a teold particularly when the patient's habitis full and refe. It is well knewn that confining inoculated as in warm rooms will make their small-pox more at my augmenting the general heat and fever; and or the same reason that a smallar practice in colds maded with amalegous results—a cold being in re-

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD TROUBLE. AN OFFICIAL ORDER SAID TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- According to private information received to-day from Norfolk, the original copy of the written order, the contest for the possession of which led to the difficulty between Commodore Mayo and Commander MoGlenzy of the Navy Yard, has been abstracted from among McGlenzy's papers since his arrest. It is asserted that this has been done in the inarrest. It is asserted that this has been done in the in-terest of Commodore Maye, who is represented to be uneasy at the prospect of an investigation of his actions in mixing political "bossism" with the administration of the Navy Yard, and who desires to cover his tracks

The order referred to is the one he gave to Commander McGlenzy directing him to employ two men and place their names on the pay-rolls of the Navy Yard at a time their names on the pay-rolls of the Navy Yard at a time when their services were not required, in order that they might be able to spend their time in working for the defeat of the regular Republican county tieget, the defeat of which had been ordered by Senator Mahone. It is rather difficult to understand what good Commodore Mayo expects to accompilab by obtaining possession of the order, as ample proof exists that he issued it, and a true copy of it can be-produced before the Court of Inquiry, which is to begin its investigations at the Navy Yard on Tuesday.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

MR. MURCH'S ABSENCE CAUSING COMMENT-THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The investigation of the acts of Supervising Architect Hill has advanced steadily this week, but Mr. Murch, the chief investigator, has not put in an appearance and nobody appears to be able or willing to tell where he is. Mr. Hill's counsel, Colonel Totten, seems to be anxious to have Mr. Murch appear, in order that he may be subjected to further examination under oath respecting certain mat-ters in regard to which he has already given some testimony. Several witnesses yesterday flatly contradicted that portion of Mr. Murch's testimony in which he represented that the stone-cutters employed under the fif-teen per cent. contracts were ordered to waste time in

teen per cent. contracts were ordered to waste time in doing the work upon which they were engaged.

The witnesses examined yeaterday were stone-cutters who were employed at the same time and place that Mr. Murch was, and when, as he testified, he spent two or three times as many da; as at was necessary in doing a certain quantity of work. Mr. Murch's counsel is externed; anxious that the Commission shall visit Maine to get the testimony of other stone-cutters who worked in the Dir Island quarries, but it is not believed that this will be a vie. It seems to be generally expected that the investigation will close next week, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned, and persons who have carefully studied the facts developed since it began express the opinion that there should be, and prebably will be, some jegislation by Congress next winter to place better safeguards around the expenditure of money and letting of contracts for public buildings.

THE DEPARTMENTS FILLED. NO APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE AT ONCE UNDER

THE NEW RULES. WASHINGTON, July 14.-There are now no washington, July 14.—There are now no vacancies in any of the executive departments of the Government. The Civil Service rules will go into effect on Monday, and then each of the Departments will be required to report to the Commission the number of vacancies existing in their respective forces. The reports will uniformly be that there are no vacancies, as care has been taken to have all the appointments and transfers completed. Hereafter when vacancies occur the fact will be reported to the Commission, and they will send a list of six names to the department where the vacancy grists, with the grade at which each person passed the examination, and from these six the appointment will be made. If the vacaucy is in a high grade the new appointment will be to a lower grade, either \$1,000 or \$1,200, and examinations will be held in the department for the promotions. Each of the departments will furnish a list to the Commission of the quotas for each State, and when a State quota is full no further appointment will be made from that State until a vacancy occurs. Occurs.

The Civil Service Commissioners to-day designated william C. Dougherty, Barlow Dyer and Daniel S. Richardson as the local board for the San Francisco Post

A TREASURY TARIFF DECISION. A RULING ON PROVISIONS APPARENTLY CONFLICT-

ING. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers which is regarded as important in its explanation of the new Tariff act where conflicting rates of duty are found to be applicable to the same article. The circular, which has

applicable to the same article. The circular, which has reference particularly to duties on manufactures of flax not enumerated in the new tariff, is as follows:

"The following provisions are found in schedule J of the tariff of March 3, 1883: 'Brown and blesched linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiers, lawns or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or holds that the provision first cited was accepted more especially to embrace textile fabrics, and that all textile fabrics and that all textile fabrics are named increase, and all others of the same general character, are dutable thereunder at 35 per cent, while manufactures not enumerated in said act, which assimilate to flax or linen thread, twine and pack thread, as well as those articles the inselves, are dutable under the provision last quoted at 40 per cent. This is in accordance with the general principles by which tariff laws are interpreted.

Consistency must be given to the various provisions of the tariff as far as practicable, and the provision in section 2.499 of said tarif.—"If two or more rates of dity should be applicable to any imported article it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates"—is not to be applied where, in a case like the present, a consistent effect can otherwise be given to each of two provisions which may appear to conflict.

MISSING WARRANTS FOUND.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Treasurer Wyman to-day received from the Third Assistant Postmaster General for cancellation twenty-four Post Office warrants of New-York series which were supposed to have been mailed on April 28, 1882, but which never reached their destination and had to be duplicated at the Treasury Department. These warrants were prepared at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the Post Office in this city for mailing. They were mislaid in some way, and it was not known what had become of them until a few days ago, when they were found by the Postmaster at Cumberland, Maryland, in the bottom of a mail bag filled with cord, which had been sent to him from the Post Office Department. It is supposed that the war-rants were thrown into an empty mail bag and forgotten, and that the bog was then filled with cord to meet a requisition from the Cumberland Passmaster, who did not discover the presence of the warrants until he had used on all the cord.

WRITING A BOOK ON SORGHUM.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Professor Peter Collier, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculand manufacture into sugar and syrup. Dr. Collier will also discuss the other economical uses to which sorghum may be put. The work is to be published by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, at whose request Professor Collier has undertaken the task of writing it, and it will be enriched by illustrations.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- In the month of WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the month of June there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Miunosota, New-Orleans, New-York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 84.760 passengers, of whom, 75,034 were immigrants. The total number of immigrants arrived in these customs districts from the principal foreign countries in the month of June, 1832, was \$4.786. The number of immigrants arrived during the year was 599.114, being 189, 878 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year and 70,317 less than during the year ended June 30, 1881.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The Lackawanna, Captain Wilson commanding, arrived at Caliao, Pere,
June 19, from Honolulu. She experienced severe
weather from Tabiti, and upon arriving in port it was
found necessary to overhaul her rigging. After the necessary repairs are made she will proceed to Guayaquil,
Eucador. The Tuliapoosa arrived at the Portamouth,
N. H. Navy Yard yesterday. The torpedo boat Alacm
was docked at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day and a new
propelier will be put in.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting service has been ordered to cause wenty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to the Presidio of San Francisco for asproper charge to the Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to Treep M, lat Cavairy. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George H. Heyt, regimental quarternaster 18th Isfantry, June 13, 1883, has been extended four months, and the leave of absence granted Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cavairy, March 19, 1883, extended two months. Leave of absence from July 17, 1883 (or from a date as soon thereafter as his services can be spared), to August 28, 1883, has been granted First Lieutenant. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Coaries Hay, 23d Infactry, June 4, 1883, has been extended three months; and that granted First Lieutenant John F. Mount, 3d Artillery, May 22, 1883, extended

two mouths. Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Military Division of the Pacific, has been granted First Lieutenaut William L. Piteaer, Sta Infantry. The leave of absence granted Captain William M. Wherry, 6th Infantry, aid de camp, June 9, 1883, as amended June 22, 1883, has been extended two months.

Captain William Adams, ordinance storckeeper, has been retired from source service and ordered to proceed to his nome. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenaut George K. Smithson, 1964 Infantry, has been extended four months. The leave of absence granted Captain Henry D. Litofifeld, 2d Artiliery, has been extended four months. The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William F. Howard, 2d Arathery, has been extended four months of the continued of sickness.

In addition to his other duttes Captain Joan F. Rodgers, minitary storckeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will, by direction of the Secretary of War, report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty in his office.

person to the Quartermaster-General for duty in its office.

Captain Charles H. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster, Captain Charles H. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster in the Guartermaster General, United States Army.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturasy, July 14, 1883.

RECOGNIZED AS CONSULS.—The President has recognized Miguel Suares Guanes as Consul-General of Spain at New-York, and Guatave Wilson, Vice-Consul of Russia, at Partiand, Ore.

PILED GOLD PIECES IN THE SOUTH.—Information has been recognized.

been received at the Treasury Department that filled \$20 gold pieces have appeared in Tennessee and other parts of the South.

No Decision in the Kellogo Case.—Judge Wylle annotineed to day that he would render a decision is the case against ex-Senator Kellogg on Wednessay. Ar. Kellogg is inducted for receiving money while a Senator for service relative to a Star Route contract.

No Work for Failing Contractors .- The Secretary NO WORK FOR FAILING CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order that no proposal will be received for consideration by the Department of the Interior from any person, irrn or corporation in default in the performance of any contract or agreement made with the Department, or who has failed to perform the same to the autisfaction of the Department, nor will any contract be awarded to such person, firm or corporation.

THE TILDEN "BOOM."

TAMMANY AND THE OLD TICKET SCHEME. A "DEAL" SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS-WHAT THE POLITICIANS THINK OF IT.

The politicians continued to discuss yesterday the subject of Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the Democrat comination for President, and the attitude of Joan Kelly and Tammany Hall towards the "old ticket" scheme. There was little difference of opinion in regard to Mr. Tilden's candidacy. All the politicians agreed that he was a candidate. Various things have happened recently to foster that belief.

Henry Watterson is reported to have said in

recent conversation in a club-room that he wrote at Mr. Tilden's request the recent letter in regard to Mr. Tilden's health. There was a general expression of opinion among local politicians at the time of the appearance of that letter—and of the numerous interviews with Mr. Tilden's friends tending to show that the wily old statesman had been rejuvenated-that the purpose was to put him again in the race for the Presidency. Tammany Hall was quick to make use of the circumstance for its own John Kelly gave notice in a speech in Massachusetts that he had not relented in his opposition to Tilden. Now, it is reported that a "deal" is aiready under way by which Tammany will be admitted to the next State Convention, and will be given the largest part of the city patronage in return

many will be admitted to the next state of the will be given the largest part of the city patronage in return for support for Tilden. A friend of Mr. Tilden, in referring to the subject of Democratic union in the city, said:

"It is too carry to tell wint will be done next fail, but it is my belief that there will be a union. I think Tammany will have a far show of the delegates to the State Convention, and will be treated with consideration. There is no sense in carrying this quarrel any further."

"But supposing Tammany refuses to support Mr. Tilcen as a Presidential candidate !"

"I do not know that he will be a candidate. But if he is, the fact will be shown in time to let Tammany show its purpose before the meeting of the State Convention. If Tammany continues its hostility to the wisnes of the great candiority of the party, then Tammany will be excluded from the convention and ground to powder in the next canvass. That will effectually remove it as an obstacle in the Presidential canvas. But if it is whiting to come into the convention and will agree to abide by the decision of the majority in the future, then I think the disposition will be to admit it."

"If you admit Tammany, what guarantee will you have that it will not oppose Mr. Tilden next year!"

"Well, if Mr. Tilden is a candidate, Tammany will give a sufficient guarantee or it will not get in the convention. That is all I have got to say."

MR. TILDEN'S APPEARANCE AND HEALTH.

The Editor of The World accidentally enjoyed

The Editor of The World accidentally enjoyed the pleasure of Mr. Tilden's company while the latter came in yearerday from Yonkers. We are prepared to dispose alike of the sensational stories of Mr. Tilden's extreme weakness and of the equally sensational stories of his exceptional vigor.

In the first place, Mr. Tilden must be an early riser, as he boarded the train which leaves Tarrytown a few minnies after S. In the next place, Mr. Tilden was not accompanied by any servant. In the third place, Mr. Tilden's wais is perfectly easy and his figure more erect than that of mist people of his age.

He walked down the assle of one of the ordinary cars quietly and naturally. With his pian straw hat, his cean-shaven face, he attracted no more attention than any other of the thousand elderly business men who come his or his health, we are not prepared to give a physician's diagnosis nor a physician's degrees for the decimal services. Entity clearness of complexion and brightness of the eye are safe indications, Mr. Tilden is certainly a healthy a man as he was seven years aco. His complexion to sectiately of resher and healther and his look has no indication of fresher and healther and his look has no indication of

as he was seven years aco. His complexion is estiming fresher and healthier and his look has no indication of weakness about it.

The partial paralysis or palsy or nervous affection or whatever it is, of his right arm and hand, continues, and he is probably unable to make any efficient use of that arm. But as for his going to sleep or sipping from his seat or needing assistance, it is absurd. The Sonthera Congressman's "description is so evidently borrowed from Dickons's description of Grandfather Smallweed as not to oced notice.

Mr. Tilden's voice has not changed noticeably. It is hardly strong enough to be heard across the tour and rattle of a railroad train speeding by the cuts and hill-sides, but his voice was never strong. When a man habitually talks in a low tone of voice, as Mr. Tilden has done always, it is a sign that his vocal muscles and organs are not strong. A lew voice is a type of character, just as a lond voice is a type of another kind of character. At no period of his life could Mr. Tilden have been a lond-voiced apeaker like one of Shakespeare's robustious, periwig-pated follows, but his senuciation and taffected many way, and, except when his voice was drowned by the noise of the train, his remarks reached his heaver.

He talked freely and fluently: wastever impairment

drowned by the noise of the train, alls remarks reached his hearer.

He taiked freely and fluently; whatever impairment his body may have suffered his mind is as clear as ever. His memory is remarkably retentive and accurate, extending to trifling incidents that one would hardly expect him to recail. He talked about politics, about the Electoral Commission, the dangers of interviewing and other natural topics of a half-acur's ride. There is no doubt that he still maintains the same keen interest in and m-telligent attention to politics and to business.

Is he a candidate for the Presidency!

He does not look like a man who was worrying himself about it.

Bot does not not have about 12.

But we are inclined to think that Mr. Tilden is not very angry to hear himself talked about for the nomination. In fact, we rather judge from his healthy complexion that he could be persuaded to serve another term.

HE WAS A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

Prom The Arkansas Traveller.

Negroes are sometimes very careful not to say anything to induce the reputation of a neighbor. A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an eld negro woman ired, and while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water, entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects.

"I did hab fo' or five flue logs," said the old woman, "but da's dwindled down till I sin't got but one now."

"Somebody stead them!"

"I neber talks 'cout my neighbors, an' I doan like ter say what became of de shoats. I neber makes miscuief, I doesn't."

say what became of de shoats. I neber makes miscutef, I doesn't."

Did the hogs die !"

Da muster died; but yer ain't agwine ter git me ter say nuthin' agin nny neighbors. De man what libed up daris desid now, and I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him. De hogs disappeared nway from heah while dat man was libiu'; but I ain't agwinter ter say nuthin him. De hege usual to the fam't agwinter ter say nuthin agin him."

"Do you think that he took them?"

"Mister, dat man's doad, and I doan wanter say nuthin agin him; but, lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin' he was a powerful stumblin' block ter hogs."

IN A HURRY TO RESIGN.

Washington Dispatch to The Boston Herald.

The postunaster at Cimarron, N. M., who wants to resign, has been writing some letters to the Postunaster-General. In his first letter, which is dated

wants to resign, has been writing some letters to the Postmaster-General. In his first letter, which is dated July 4, he says:

"Dear General: Will you be se kind as to add a law to your digest which will allow a postmaster to get out of an office after using all means to get it. Yours, H. V. Ludium, Pestmaster (who can't get out)."

Later he writes: "Dear General: I hope you have by this time got over your Fourth of July spree. If so, please look up my resignation and attend to it at ones." He hastens, however, to write another letter, stating that if it is true that his salary has been raised \$1,000, he will withdraw his resignation. Two other intermediate letters are as follows:

"Dear Madam: Will you see if my resignation has not been put in among the old maid's things. It was cent a month ago, and must have been mishaid. H. V. Ludium. Postmaster. To the United States Postmistress. room 1953, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Old Man: I wish you could see if there are sneugh stanops on the envelope which contained my resignation. If not, put on a few and see that it is attended to at once. Yours in resignation, H. V. Ludium. Thirty-ninth Auditor, Washington D. C."

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.—The Squire: "Well, irubbles, how are you!" Grubbles: "Well, sir, I'm ou'y identified of that there tack, I got a internal confusion!"—[Fun.

Little Jack's aunt had not been quite pleasant toward him for a day or two because he was very noisy. At tea last night be said all at once, "I wish we lived in England." "Well, what put that into your head?" Inquired his father with coriosity. "Because, if you lived in England you couldn't marry Aunt Fanny when mother dies." Great astonishment of the family at the precocity of the child.—[Hartford Post.

THE PARIS SALON AWARDS.

HOW THE LUCKY ARTISTS RECEIVED THEM. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE FRUINE]
PARIS, June 22. An honest young fellow in his studio painting a

picture for the Salon is a sight to make men laugh and the gods weep. The improbability of a poor modest mortal making his feeble efforts felt in the crowded, noisy Salon where pictures scream at you until both eye and ear are sunned, seems too great odds for anybody to undertake seriously. The increasing despair of making one's sell felt arrives at its natural end, immense cauvas and lond painting. A small canvas by one of the old masters permitted for once to use his angelic brush for the Salen, would get no recognition unless he covered

space enough to arrest the eye, and painted a nude figure in an aglier position than any of the earthly fellows have yet discovered. But it is doubtful if he could do that. Still each year a few men are brought forth ont of this wilderness and distinguished in array against the dense black-coated background of exhibitors. In an overcrowded world every mark which brings out the individual from the mass is of

are the merest child's play in comparison. The Whirl-rool is a circular basin at the point where the river-bed importance, and it is this which gives the annual distribution of the recompenses of the Salon its significance. This took place on Thursday morna yawning hole out of which protrudes on occasion a ship's mast-head—that will do for the Maelstron of the North if you like—but a kind of bottomless reservoir for the waters that come rushing into it after fighting their way down from above. Numberless local depressions ing in the large room off the vestibule of the Palais de l'Industrie where the exhibitions are held. The walls were still hung with pictures and Moreau's exceedingly painful and anatomical Crucifixion, way down from above. Numberiess local depressions appear on its surface—the force of constantly shifting oddies. Toward the centre a general depression is observable, and sticks, logs, etc., are sucked down or made to stand on end. A log or other floating object, it has been ascertained, is whirled around in the basin for three days before it strikes the carrent that carries to down the river in its new direction. It is at this turn of the river-bed, called the Outlet, that Mr. Van't proposes a bridge I understand. Carining no batter place, could which won the medaille d'honneur of a previous year, bad the chief place. Long red velvet seats naif filled the room, leaving a place in front for the fauteuils of the jury and administration. The admittance was by ticket, but inasmuch as art is at best free ground, any assemblage of artists and the river-bed, called the Ortiet, that Mr. Vaul proposes a bridge, I understand. Certainly no better place could be found. It is the narrowest part of the whole river,—good thrower can sen is stone from one side to the other—it would command a view of the lessar rapids below the Whirippod, and it is the natural turning point to a trip from the Falls. If I remember aright, there would be a rock foundation of considerable depth for the bridge, the shale formation so abundant at the top of the bridge, the shale formation so abundant at the top of the bridge, the shale formation so abundant at the top of the bridge, the shale formation so abundant at the top of the bridge, the shale formation so abundant at the top of the bridge, and that Mr. Vant's plun is almost the counterpart of one entertained forty years ago by Judge Sammel De Veaux, of N'sagara, who owned the land about the Whiripool, and whose fortune, I may add, went to endow now situated on the Whiripool grounds."

"Would not the cost of the land be an obstacle 1" asked the reporter. their folk presents piquant counts of interest that belong to no other class of people. Ability, talent, industry and the various essentials of artistic success have a way of not lodging in people with reference to their coats, and often crop out after a man has identified himself with a humble, unpretentious little wife whom no amount of fame can ever teach that she must not wear blue and lavender together, even though her husband be possibly a great colorist. Other women, wives and sisters of artists, feel it laid upon them to dress artistically, copy Venetian portraits in their delaine gowns, use their worsted shawls like a chlamys, and stick bits of color about

their persons. With the esthetes, and the fashion-

able artist and his wife in strict conformity to ex-

isting modes, every gathering of this sort has a

character altogether exceptional. It is so in New-York, and at the Saion the contrasts were touching. r.verybody stood up with an air of expectation and anxiety that nothing notable should escape them. A little man in a dress coat, drawing on a suspicious pair of white gloves, showed by these tokens that he was among the chosen. The spaces behind rapidly filled with smart young fellows. A movement in front announced the arrival of the jurors, M. Bailly, the President of the Salon, M. Pronst, and M. Jules Ferry, who seated themselves in advance behind a ministerial table covered with red and gilt. M. Bailly, a florid, most respectable, well-ted old gentleman, on the part of the Salon read in a low tone a paper which for edification it is to be hoped has been printed in one of the journals. The Minister of Fine Arts is an official that lurks under the coat of the Minister of Public Instruction, a title thought to be more in keeping with La République. M. Jules Forry, fresh from school examinations at Ville d'Avray, delivered the address and awards, which formerly was the business of that ornament of the Empire, the Minister of Fine Arts. Jules Ferry impresses one at once with his importance as a public mac and a man o affairs. He has a most knowing face, made up of large features and a marked Hebraic nose. His voice is excellent, manly and clear, his enunciation distinct, his language fluent and well chosen. It is needless to follow him in his eulogies of French art and its future, but one point is worth mentioning. In his enlogy he distinguished no artists by name except Millet, Rousseau and that knot of men to whom the doors and honors of the Salon were so long closed, and so gradgingly opened, but now whose poesie and truth he could scarcely find words

enough to extel.

At the conclusion of the address M. Ferry called for M. Dalon, who received the "medaille d'hon-neur." There came from among the crowd, amid cries of " bravo!" and the clapping of hands, a veary-looking man with shoulders bowed. The medal of honor is the chief prize of the Salon, but M. Dalon's success has another significance. He M. Dalon's success has any success the commune, was the Minister of Fine Arts under the Commune, which in its brief reign had not time enough to perfect the logic of its titles. He was afterward exiled to Eugland, and has at length been permitted to return, which he has done to carry away the prize return, which he has show to carry away to prizes. The year in plaster. That intended for the of prizes. They are in plaster. That intended for the Chamber of Deputies is at least fifteen feet long and ten feet high, and represents the incudent of the 23d of June, 1759, with portraits of Robespierre, Marat and others returning any cession of the rights of the people. The other is a large upright, an allegorical treatment of the "Return of Peace." In his address to M. Dalon, Jules Forry said that his work united the genius of Puget and Rubens. The name of Puget is vague, If questioned one would probably remember only Puget's Sound, and suggest that he might have played on the cornet. But no one can see the relief without thinking of Rubens. The Exerce of a woman and child in the group might have some dewn from older that bainter's rich exuberant canvases. The peculiarity of M. Dalon's work is that in all this rich abundance, the numerous figures and accessories, there is no confusion. Sculpters are outhous a static over the treatment and the success in technical ways that cannot be enumerated. It is very ambitious. Ambition is a common feature of almost all work here. But, mulke in most of the work seed, the ambition is justified, and it is easy to see how unanimous the jury must have been which has justified and it is easy to see how unanimous the jury must have been which has justified and it is easy to see how unanimous the jury must have been which has justified and it is easy to see how unanimous the jury must have been which has justified and to it is desired. He appeared a most blushing young fellow, reflecting his happiness in every feature, and so naively that it was quite eaching. The first of the first medials belonged to M. Martin, a sallow, hamble little fellow, sitting near. M. Martin what pheture is four times as big as he is all around, and they so were a subjecture, but M. Martin has olitical and the picture is four times as big as he is all around, and they so was salon when he had a picture, b

year for his "Apres la Merve," since shown at home.

One netable exhibition is left for the summer. This is a loan collection for some charity at the Georges Petit Gallery in the Rue de Seize. There are only 185 paintings, but they represent some incalculable sum. There are said to be \$600,000 worth of Melssoniers alone. These are not numerous, and are all quite small. Apropos, however, of Jules Ferry's address, by far the greatest number are by Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny and Troyon. There are no Geromes, Cabanels nor Bonguereaus. Among the Millets there are "The Gleaners," and the "Man Leaning on his Hoe"; and among the Corots such as never yet ventured beyond the sezs, full of deep brown tones and joyons, buoyant life. The older works include a few flue

Rembrandts, but the greater number are modern pictures, and, besides the men mentioned, include several fine Forthoys, Delacroixs and Fromentins.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MR. VAUX'S PLAN-

THE VIEW BELOW THE WHIRLPOOL,

caused by the opposing rocks. The Titanic struggle of the waters here impresses many persons even more than the caim and majestic oversweep of the Falls themselves. Besides, the picture of the white terrent against the

dark green of the heavily foliaged banks, here 300 feet high, is fine. I know of nothing of the kind equal to this part of the river; the rapids of the St. Lawrence River

urns abruptly to the right. It is not, as many suppose,

THE PROPOSED NIAGARA PARK.

TRIBUNE reporter yesterday had a talk A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday had a talk with a former resident of Niagara Falls on the subject of the Vanx proposition to include in the proposed Niagara Park the land overlooking the Whirlpool Rands and the Whirlpool Rands and the Whirlpool Rands and the "x-resident: "From an esthetic point of view there is no question that Mr. Vanx is right. The river from the railway suspension bridge to a point far below the Whirlpool, called the Devil's Hole, is enoked into a narrow channel, and is opposed by numerous rocks lying in its path. The result is that it becomes a feaming terrent, rising in the middle current in some places fifteen or twenty feet above the sides, and tossing high into the air the spray caused by the opposing rocks. The Titanic struggle of

arts. The Sourd of Health cannot purchase of such books. Pub their liberality in a more worthy consional contribution of a new be. Frequent contributions of light the use of convalenceat patients, heac books are distributed in the which they are not allowed to be:

THE NEW POSTAL NOTES.

THE PEINTING NOW GOING ON-WORK OF DISTRI-

The new postal notes for the transmission of small sums of money are now being prepared by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, in this city. They will be ready for delivery about the first of September. The notes are in shape nearly like bank notes. They are printed in a blank form, apaces being left for the names of the post-offices from which they are sent and at which they are paid. On the right-hand side of each of the notes are three columns of figures, one for the deliars, centaining the figures from 1 to 4, the second for the dimes from 1 to 9, and the third for the cents from 1 to 9. The postmaster who sells one of these notes will punch the figures indicating the amount for which the note will be received. For instance, if a note for \$3.32 is wanted the figures 3 in the dollars column, 5 in the dimes column and 2 in the cents column will be punched out. All counterfeiting or "raising" is thus prevented. The notes may be bought of any value from one cent to \$4.99. A charge of three cents will be made in addition to the face value of the note. The great advantage possessed by the postal notes ever money orders is thut the former are transferable, so that it will not be necessary for those who receive them to go in person for the money. They may be used in payment of goods or for other purposes, but must be presected for payment within a few months or their collection will be made. The new postal notes for the transmission the money. They may be used in payment of goods or for other purposes, but must be presented for payment within a few months or their collection will be more difficult.

within a few months or their collection will be more difficult.

Frank kaymond, the political leader of one faction of the XXIIId Assembly District Republicans, has recessly been appointed agent to attend to the distribution of the postal notes. His salary is \$2,500 a year. His duties are indefinite. He is supposed to keep a general supervision over the work of the contractors who print the notes. Applications for notes must be undet to him, and he will see that they are sent to the offices as requested. It is not supposed that the duties of the offices will be very laborious after the law is fairly in operation. The post-offices will probably make application for amounts large enough to supply them for several months or a year, and it will not be difficult to attend to the orders that will be sent in after the first few months. The New-York office will probably not require many of the postal notes for use in sending manay out of the city, but it is expected that a very large number will be received and paid here. The daily and weekly papers, which receives on many money orders that special boxes for their second of the postal notes, which receive instead large numbers of the postal notes. "Would not the cost of the land be an obstacle I"
asked the reporter.

"Well, as to that, I fancy that a good price would
have to be paid for the land immediately overlooking
the best part of the Wairipool Rapids. It is owned by a
family who having the enterprise to build an elevator
here to take tourists below the bank, make considerable
money out of the place. The Whiripool resort has no
elevator, and is not remunerative, so that I imazume it
could be had for a small price. As for the land between
the two places, a public highway, a half-mile back from
the bank, is already in existence. If Mr. Vann's plan
looks to a road along the edge of the bank, that could be
carried out cheaply, I think, as the land near the edge is
mere woodland, not put to any use. This last is true of
the Canadian bank also, with the added advantage that
a public high say along the edge of part of the bank
aiready exists."

"So that your opinion as one familiar with the place

LAUGHED AT BY VETERAN MARINERS. MR. SHEPPARD'S SCHEME OF A MID-OCRAN LIFE-

already exists."

"So that your opinion as one familiar with the place and having no financial or social interest in it is."

"That the Whiripool Rapids and Whiripool are the natural complement of the Fads, and should by all means be included, bridge or no bridge, in the proposed Park." TRIBUNE in which he describes a "proposed interna-tional mid-ocean life-saving signal and telegraph sta-tion," on the plans for which he says that he has been engaged for some time. His plans contempiated a glob-ular vessel made of iron and steel, to be provided with

"No, it isn't," remarked that amiable fish dealer as he moothed the belly of a very large trout; "in fact, it's a very bad season. Fish are scarce and very high. Here's an order that I've just received from one of the big hotels at Long Brunch for a load of fish. Seaside hotels usually rely on the local fishermen, who set their nets and which such a community might need during an e traps in front of the hotels, to supply them with fish, and when they send to Naw-York for fish you may depend "Not a shad. They left us in the lurch last week

casionally. They are scarcer than wart-hogs and much more expensive. Mr. Conrad Joardan caught seventeen bluefish off Long Beach last Sunday—before church service began."

upon it fish are not pleutiful."

What is most eaten now! "

"The pompane seems to be the favorite.
"Are there no shad!"

Is the market glutted with clams! " \*Clams are plentiful and full of meat this year. They have kicked the cyster out of his own bed and are monopolizing everything." How about the blushing lobster! "

A TALK WITH A FISH-DEALER.

ERIES BY BAY POLLUTION.

TRIBUNE reporter of E. G. Blackford the other day.

"Lobsters are rarer than bluedah and are much more expensive. They sell for 20 cents a pound when you can get them to sell. Here's a cheerful thing to send a man," continued

Mr. Blackford, as he showed the reporter a small cardbound box covered with postage stamps and directions. " What is it!" asked the reporter.

there was some unmailable matter for me at the office which I could have by calling for it; so I called." As he related, the story he cautionaly opened the box and

there was some unmailable matter for me at the office which I could have by calling for it; so I called." As he related the story he cautionaly opened the box and showed a hideous-looking animal that resembled an immense rectile more than anything clee.

"It is a chartis shrimp," said Mr. Blackford; "the steward of the Hotel Brighton found it on the beach in front of the hotel and sent it to me. It's not a frequent visitor to these shores and is never found anywhere in any great quantity."

"Is it good to call"

"Well, I wouldn't be afraid to cat it. If it had come earlier we would have had it at the leabthyophagous Club dinner."

"Has anything been done to stop the veilution of the waters of the bay with sindex said!" asked the reporter. Not yet, but there will be soon I hope. The Fish-Cultural Association proposes to send to every member of the New-Jersey and New-York Legislatures a circular containing the resolutions of the association touching that point. The resolution calls for special legislation on the matter. Something ought to be done as soon as possible. I'm going to Albany on Friday, and I expect to put a shot unto the Governor on that subject just to see how it catches him. Every once in a while steamships get aground in our harbor, and it's all on account of the gradual shoaling of the waters of the bay from the dumping of refuse in it from mud-scows. This refuse has destroyed the lobsters that used to be found in the harbor in great quantities. It has driven them away also and is killing them fast in the vicinity of Hell Gate. No doubt one of the causes of the decrease of shad in the Hudson is the dumping of refuse in it from mad-scows. This refuse has destroyed the lobsters that used to be found in the harbor in great quantities. It has driven them away also and is killing them fast in the vicinity of Hell Gate. No doubt one of the causes of the decrease of shad in the Hudson is the dumping of refuse in it from mad-scows. This refuse has destroyed the claim shade one waters. No respectable shad

THE RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.

HANDSOME BUILDING ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND-SELF-SACRIFICING NURSES. Persons who visit Blackwell's Island, or pass

Persons who visit Blackwell's Island, or pass it on steamboats, often express surprise on being informed that the handsome granite building on the extreme southern end is the small-pox hospital, a place to which many persons are removed against their will every year, to die or recover from contagious discuses. Within its walls, are wards for patients suffering from small-pox, typhus fever, measles and scarlet-fever. In recent years it has been called the Riverside Hospital, and the latter name will take the place of the old one permanently, because as soon as the new hospital on North Brother Island is ready for the use of the Roard of Health, no more small-pox patients will be taken on North Brother Island is ready for the use of the Board of Health, no more small-pax patients will be taken to Blackwell's Island. The surroundings of the old hospital are pleasing to the eye and the building has considerable architectural beauty. The rooms inside are clean, well-ventilated and supplied with all things needful for the sufferers. There would be no more delightful place near New-York in which to receive medical aid were it not for the dangerous and repulsive maladies treated there. As at present occupied it is shunned by most persons, sick or well, and a warning flag at a little distance from the building is sample protection for the

place against all kinds of intruders.

The hospital service is under the direction of Assistant
Sanitary Superintendent Janes and his subordinates,
Drs. Chapin and Mott, but most of the responsibility
rests on five young women who have shown unusual devotion and heroism in their work. They are Matron Christina Walsh and her assistants, Mary Costello, Catharine Holden, Mary O'Connor and Mary Dewling.

All are trained nurses. For several years they have remained at their posts, relinquishing social privileges and home comforts and constantly braving the dangers of infection. They receive \$30 a month for their services. In regard to their work, Dr. Janes said:

"The New-York public cannot too highly appreciate the services of these hrave young women who are engaged year after year in tighting the grim monster Discuss in his most repulsive forms. Three of the nurses have been at death's door recently with typhus fever, contracted in the service. They all have recovered and have resumed their duties. One nurse, Miss Sarah J. Costello, recently left the hospital by the advice of the physicians, who discovered that she had contracted lung trouble. Her health had begun to fall after a long term of service among contagions discasses. She has gone to Denver, Col., in the hope of regaining her health and supporting hernelf meanwhile by practising her awelling there. The Board of Health has puid her a well-deserved compliment by voting that her position her

Francis Sheppard has written a letter to The

air shafts, air-tight compariments, an engine, electrical apparatus for fighting, storage rooms, a cable connection, a watch tower, a life boat, a rope bridge for boarding ships, a warning belt, etc. The electric lamps FISH SCARCE AND DEAR-INJURY TO LOCAL FISH "Is this a good season for fish?" asked a poarding ships, a warming bett, etc. The electric lamps are planned so as to be converted at will into flash-lights, by which messages can be telegraphed in a manner similar to that now used by cable companies. This strange ship, which is to have room in its capacious belly strange ship, which is to have room in the eight men for a ship's erew and passengers, besides the eight men who will be needed to care for it, and the provisions who will be needed to care for it, and the provisions sojourn in the station, Mr. Shepparl wishes to see built by the combined efforts of the nations of the earth (th estimated cost is a trifling \$25,060,000), towed to a site in mid-ocean in the track of transatiantic steamships, and there anchored. He is at no loss for a plan by which to do this. There should be four cables, " made of from and would with wire so as to give them great strength," The Spanish mackerel is here now for a few weeks, and will remain until the hotels close. Occasionally a blueand these should be "anchored to a huge anchorage, and these should be "anchored to a huge anchorage composed of iron and stones fastened together and sunk to the bottom of the ocean." Each one of the four cables should be able to hold the station to its anchorage, and fish disturbs the serenity of the ice-box, but only oc should be able to hold the station to its anchorage, and the weight of the caties should be overcome by air-tight compartments "at the top of the globe inside so that it will not sink the station over two-thirds under water at any time." He likewise proposes to attack the cables to springs to overcome the fleating partly. With this hackine Mr. Sheppard thinks vast sums of money and many lives might be saved, veasels be supplied with provisions and water, lines be fired to disabled vessels if they came within signalling distance, and great good be done generally.

To learn how scafaring men viewed such a proposition a Trantex reporter submitted it to two veteran steamstep captains with the following result: Captain Breamer, of the Guion steamship Nevada, said: "It's a mad scheme. If it were a possible thing it would not be worth the money it would cost. It would seldom de any good, and it would be a singular coincidence indeed if wreeks were to occur near the station. I cannot remember a time in my experience when such a station would have helped me, though I have frequently been in need of assistance alongside. What would prevent it from being sistance alongside. What would be revent in the

sistance alongside. What would prevent it from being rin down! All the electric lights and foghers in the world would not, so long as there are fools in command who will run their ships aground on a lighthouse. Besides, he could not anchor it. What, four cables each big enough to hold in from 1,000 to 2,000 fathoms: I'd like to see the station that would remain above water with them attached. It's all folly. Why, fifteen or tweaty years ago the English Government abandoned as impracticable a plan to anchor a light-ship between the mouths of the English Channel where the water is comparatively shallow. The game wouldn't be worth the cardie."

Captain Hains, of the Cumard steamship Aurania, who might be supposed to be partial just now to any device looking to the aid of disabled vessels, smiled at the idea. "How are you to prevent the station from being run down?" was his lirst observation. It would add to the dangers of mavigation instead of lessening them. The lightship in the English Channel was abundoned after a year's trial because it did no practical good and was only one more danger to be feared. I have crossed the Aliantic hundreds of times and never wanted a mideocean station yet. Some such thing might occasionally be of service as asgual station of the banks of Newfoundland if connected with the sable."

IMPROVEMENTS IN UPPER BROADWAY.

The portion of Broadway between Thirtyeighth and Fortisth sts. will before long considerably change its aspect. The Metropolitan Opera House will form a nucleus around which will cluster several imporchange its aspect. The Metropolitan Opers House will form a nucleus around which will cluster several important buildings. The Casino opposite, the Cosmopolitan a bleck above, and Hyde & Behman's Theatre not very far below on the same side, give a sufficient theatrical leavening to please the most ardent patron of the drama. In Broadway above Thirty-ninth-st. a large hotel, it is said, will be built, but the project is not yet complete. Mr. Kendail is the architect for two large apariment-houses which are being built by James D. Fish. The largest and finest in every respect will be directly opposite the Casino and the plane give evidence of much ingensity in the internal arrangements. At the further end of the large entrance hall are the stairs and elevator, while on each side are separate entrances to the sets of apartments, which comists of the maniference of the sets of apartments, which comists of the maniference is the set ing and dining rooms, kitchen and bedrooms, the acryants' portion being reached by a separate entrance and kept entirely distinct. A never feature is the setting aside and arrangement of a number of the rooms at backelows' quarters. A good opportunity is thus afforded to the gilded youth who haunt the comic opers, for the windows of these covey froms face the entrance of the Casino. The building has a frantage of seventy-five feet and the exterior is of a Queen Anne design, constructed in brick and fine red stone. Around the cover is a smaller building of the same character, the St. John, which is almost fluished. The fittings in both are to be of an exceptionally rich observer, and altogether the buildings are worthy of note from an artistic stand-poles.

LITHUANIAN OUTRAGES.

Some interesting extracts from the memoirs of General Mouravied, known in Russia as "the hangman of Lithuania," have been published in the Russian Starina. Mouravied does not attempt in any way to conceat the cruellies which were perpetrated under his rule in Lithuania during the insurrection of 1863-'04. The contrary, he glories in them, and, like Mr. on the contrary, he glories in them, and, like Mr. Bright, treats all who do not agree with him as imbeciles. Even the Emperor Alexander II limself be describes as being "under palianthropic delusions." 'I knew," he says, "what I wanted; my mission was to make the country Russian, both in my mission was to make the country Russian, both in political feeling and in religion; and if it had been as political feeling and in religion; and if it had been as positive of this to exterminate the Poles and destroy their caurabes and houses, I should have done it." The stemper dement of the Poles and destroy their caurabes and houses, I should have done it." The first part of the political feeling of the first had been as the political and the political and the first had been as political and continue made by Prince Suveroff, about the first had been as the court of the first had been as the court of the first had been as the political and the political and the first had been as the court of the first had been as the court of the first had been as had to pay his chart of the annual cost of to had to pay his chart of the annual cost of guard, amounting to 800,000 roubles. Mouravier's own report, the number of Pi for political oftences during the two years was 9,361. Of these, 135 were hanged or at the hard labor in the misse, 1,472 bunished: 5,025 to other parts of the compile, and series in the crimital companies of the arm